UNITED NATIONS

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL

FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

FOR

AFGHANISTAN

1 OCTOBER 1993 - 31 MARCH 1994

OCTOBER 1993

FOREWORD

Last December, the General Assembly called for strengthened humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. In January of this year, the international community was asked to respond generously to the humanitarian needs of the Afghan people. Since then, over half a million more Afghan refugees have returned to their war-ravaged country, bringing to two million the number of refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries during the past two years. Yet, as those families struggle to re-establish themselves in their towns and villages, a stable and peaceful environment in which to rebuild their lives has continued to elude them. Now, during the coming harsh winter, these families and others displaced by the continuing conflict in some parts of the country will again be forced to rely upon the support of the international community for their survival.

During the first nine months of 1993, the United Nations continued to provide the most basic humanitarian assistance to those in need. Clearance of mines and unexploded bombs, the provision of emergency medical supplies to cope with a cholera epidemic and other health needs, food aid, cash assistance and shelter materials for returning refugees and internally displaced persons are among the many programmes carried out by the United Nations agencies, with the guidance of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.

This Appeal seeks US$ 59.8 million to cover humanitarian needs during the six months of winter. The timely delivery of humanitarian assistance for those in need remains absolutely essential. The Appeal builds on the strengths of the existing United Nations operation and targets the most vulnerable populations in areas of greatest need. It also supports efforts towards self-sufficiency in order to end the cycle of dependency on external relief aid.

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Under-Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs

READEX

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Appeal represents the consolidated emergency humanitarian requirements for Afghanistan, as identified by United Nations agencies in consultation with the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, for the period 1 October 1993 to 31 March 1994. The timeframe of the Appeal coincides with the harsh Afghan winter. The Appeal includes ongoing basic humanitarian needs, with particular emphasis on measures to assist returning refugee families and other vulnerable individuals to survive the difficult winter months.

2. In many parts of Afghanistan, including Kabul, the winters are severe, with heavy snows, blocked roads and temperatures well below zero. The coming winter will be a severe test of survival for many vulnerable Afghans. Transportation by road will be difficult or insecure, leaving many communities isolated. Under present conditions in the country, many families will be unable to make adequate provision for the winter, because prices of essential goods tend to rise steeply and the Government has not been able to preposition adequate supplies. While this Appeal addresses needs which the UN agencies can meet, provided that resources are made available, there is also an urgent need for generous bilateral assistance, particularly with fuel for winter heating.

3. The Appeal includes emergency humanitarian programmes of a life-sustaining character, as well as "emergency" rehabilitation projects which will have a direct impact on the improvement of the humanitarian situation as well as contribute to breaking the cycle of dependence on relief assistance. The aid is expected to reach a target population of approximately two million people.

4. The Appeal is in two parts. The Components of the Emergency Programme present the requirements by sector of activity. The Emergency Requirements by Region identify target groups for assistance in specific areas, thereby offering indicators for performance evaluation over the period of the Appeal.

5. The Appeal has been prepared by Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance and Head of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA), under the overall supervision of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), on the basis of inter-agency consultations in the region. To prepare for the drafting of the Appeal, UNOCHA organized sectoral and regional workshops to review activities and identify priorities for the period, and held consultations with officials of the Government of Afghanistan in Kabul.

6. The total emergency humanitarian requirements identified for the Appeal period are US$ 97.3 million. Against this requirement, US$ 37.5 million were available. The international community is therefore requested to make available an amount of US$ 59.8 million for the needs identified in this Appeal. Of this amount, US$ 8 million is foreseen for direct assistance to returning refugees before departure from Iran and Pakistan, and reflects

a planning assumption of up to 235,000 repatriants. US$ 51.8 million is required for assistance activities inside Afghanistan.

Relation to previous Appeals

7. On 22 January 1993 the Secretary-General of the United Nations issued a Consolidated Appeal for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan to cover programmes for the period January to September 1993. On the basis of a planning assumption of 2 million returnees, needs totalling US$ 197.7 million were identified. An amount of US$ 59.6 million was available to the agencies at the start of the year. A total of US$ 138.1 million was therefore requested.

8. In June 1993 the predicted number of returnees was decreased to 1.3 million, reducing the overall needs to US$ 172.2 million and the Appeal requirement to US$ 112.6 million. From January to September 1993 a total of US$ 47 million was contributed towards the revised target. During the same period 414,000 refugees took advantage of UNHCR's assistance package before departure from Iran and Pakistan.

Relation to the Action Plan for Immediate Rehabilitation

9. Between November 1992 and June 1993, the UN Resident Coordinator for Operational Activities for Development in Afghanistan led the preparation by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of a Draft Action Plan for Immediate Rehabilitation. This involved the participation of over ninety experts, including representatives of the Government of Afghanistan, concerned United Nations agencies and UNOCHA, and non-governmental organizations. The document was endorsed by the Government, and the Action Plan has now been published and made available to donors.

10. This Appeal contains a small number of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) selected in consultation with the UN Resident Coordinator. Their immediate impact on the humanitarian needs gives them an emergency character; without such assistance human suffering will persist. These projects are located in areas where security is adequate for their implementation. Most will have immediate benefits for the resettlement of returning refugees. They will also reduce future requirements for emergency humanitarian assistance, and thereby help to break the cycle of dependence on assistance. Their inclusion in the present Appeal will facilitate the smooth transition from relief activities to rehabilitation in Afghanistan, in the hope that they will provide a springboard for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction. The projects are presented under the appropriate sectoral chapters of this Appeal.

Current situation and United Nations operations

11. During this period, some progress was made towards a resolution of the political crisis in the country. While the situation in most rural areas remained generally conducive

to the implementation of UN programmes, heavy fighting took place in and around the capital, Kabul, during the first five months of the year causing unparalleled suffering among the civilian population. During this period the UN agencies had no international staff resident in the city. A number of one-day visits were made in April, May and June. However, since July the United Nations has been able to maintain the full-time presence of a limited number of international staff in Kabul on a rotating basis. This has allowed a considerable increase in the level of humanitarian activities in the city.

12. In Jalalabad the assassination of three United Nations staff and a Dutch national on 1 February forced the UN agencies to withdraw their international staff. In Kandahar heavy fighting in the city in late August caused many casualties. In Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif, however, the situation has allowed the United Nations to maintain a resident presence of some 20 UN international staff in each city throughout the period. In a number of smaller cities where the presence of full-time international staff cannot be justified, conditions have remained calm and secure, allowing international staff to initiate and monitor project activities. The provincial capitals of Badakshan, Bamyan, Kunar, Nimroz and Paktia are among the cities which have received regular visits of UN international staff. In those places where it has not been possible for UN International staff to work, local staff have maintained the ongoing programmes. Inevitably, however, the regularity of monitoring and the initiation of new projects has been impeded by the lack of access of international staff.

13. The security of United Nations commodities en route to different destinations remains a major concern and a constraint on higher levels of humanitarian activity. Particular difficulties were experienced in the early part of the year in ensuring the delivery of supplies to Kabul. However, from May to September, after detailed discussions with all concerned, convoys of United Nations trucks safely carried over 1,500 tonnes of food, medicines and other essential commodities from Peshawar to Kabul.

14. The collapse of many parts of central government authority and its provincial counterparts, and the absence of basic infrastructure, such as communications, banking and other basic services and utilities continue to place constraints on the ability of United Nations agencies to meet the enormous humanitarian needs of the Afghan people. The winter period, when many roads become blocked by snow, will see these problems compounded. Nevertheless the UN agencies believe, on the basis of past experience, that the programmes described in this Appeal can be carried out successfully provided that the necessary resources are made available in a timely manner.

15. Once again there is expected to be a severe shortage of fuel for domestic use in many parts of Afghanistan, particularly Kabul. The United Nations is not in a position to meet the needs of Afghanistan for fuel for heating and cooking, and would urge donors to provide supplies to the Government on a bilateral basis for sale or free distribution.

II. COMPONENTS OF THE EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

1. MINE CLEARANCE

16. In the first nine months of 1993, UNOCHA's Mine Clearance Programme remained on course to fulfil the annual targets set at the beginning of the year. Seven square kilometres of land were cleared. Only in the southern provinces did security problems lead to lower levels of achievement than planned for this period.

17. UNOCHA continues to provide the funding, supervision, training and overall organization of the Programme, which is implemented by seven non-governmental organizations. The four main aspects of the Programme are Mine Awareness; Mine Clearance Training; Minefield Survey, and Mine Clearance. The NGOs involved in the Programme are the Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), the Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA), the Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Reconstruction (OMAR), the Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA), the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), HALO Trust and the Mine Dog Centre. Most of the activities of the NGOs are funded by UNOCHA. These NGOs employ almost 2,500 people, who are formed into a total of 35 mine clearance teams of 32 men each, sixteen survey teams, 40 mine dog detecting teams and 20 mine awareness teams.

18. In July, the last of the government-provided expert contingents, which had been an integral part of the Mine Clearance Programme since its inception, was withdrawn. Accordingly, a process of reorganizing the manning of the Mine Clearance programme to replace the twelve members of the contingent has begun. The Programme now has a sufficient number of qualified Afghan instructors to conduct the required courses. However, it will be necessary to recruit four international staff expert in mine clearance to fulfill the technical advisory and monitoring functions previously carried out by the expert contingent.

19. Since the start of the Mine Clearance Programme in 1990, about 68,000 mines and unexploded ordnance have been destroyed from the 29 square kilometres of land which have been cleared. Experience gained to date, augmented by the results of surveys in 17 provinces, suggests that if a further 50 square kilometres were cleared, most people in Afghanistan could resume a normal, productive life.

20. The selection of priority areas for clearance is now linked primarily to the return of refugees. UNOCHA is in constant contact with UNHCR and local authorities in each affected region to coordinate the assignment of demining teams to priority tasks.

21. At present levels of funding, the Mine Clearance Programme can clear 10 square kilometres each year. It would therefore take 5 years to complete clearance of remaining priority areas. During the period of this Appeal UNOCHA plans to increase the capacity of the Programme by an additional six demining teams. If funding support to the Programme

increases, expansion will continue throughout 1994, and the clearance of priority areas could be completed as early as 1996.

22. Additional funds required for the Mine Clearance Programme in the period covered by the present Appeal amount to US$ 6.7 million.

2. VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

23. In the first nine months of 1993 repatriation to Afghanistan lagged far behind planning expectations, as sporadic but intense conflict in Kabul and some provincial capitals left refugees unwilling to risk going home. Although return was far smaller than anticipated, over half a million refugees returned to Afghanistan from Iran and Pakistan during the first nine months of 1993, 414,000 of whom benefitted from repatriation grants offered by UNHCR/WFP and the respective governments of Iran and Pakistan. Repatriation is expected to continue, albeit at even lower levels, during the winter months.

24. Continued political uncertainty and insecurity in Afghanistan leave The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) unable to actively promote repatriation. However, demand-driven programmes which facilitate voluntary repatriation will be maintained to assist those who choose to return. UNHCR estimates that up to 235,000 Afghans may repatriate voluntarily during the period covered by this appeal. Additional funds amounting to US$ 21.5 million will be required by UNHCR to assist this process. While the level of repatriation is expected to remain low during the winter, preparations will be made in the late spring to prepare for a marked increase in return once the winter snows recede.

Protection

25. The Governments of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in cooperation with UNHCR, have established two tripartite commissions on voluntary repatriation in order to facilitate the safe, orderly and voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees and their successful reintegration in Afghanistan. The Commissions provide a framework within which basic policy and procedural issues can be addressed. All the governments concerned are committed to the principle of voluntary repatriation. Despite the uncertain security situation, monitoring activities both at major border crossing points and in Afghanistan have been continued without interruption. UNHCR will continue such monitoring and expand it when possible and where necessary.

Repatriation from the Islamic Republic of Iran

26. According to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (GIRI), over 350,000 Afghans repatriated from Iran during the first nine months of the year. Of these, 310,998 individuals received an assistance grant of US$ 25 and 50 kg of wheat per person as well

as one tarpaulin per family. During 1993, UNHCR assisted in the establishment of three additional border exit stations (BES) bringing the total number of BESs to four. A fifth BES will assist those Afghan refugees whose most direct and safe route of return is via the province of Balochistan in Pakistan. In addition to the repatriation grant, transportation assistance was provided within Iran to the border for those returnee families who requested it. This service was arranged by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on behalf of UNHCR.

27. During the period covered by this Appeal, UNHCR anticipates the need to assist up to 185,000 Afghans in Iran to return to their homes in Afghanistan.

Repatriation from Pakistan

28. The Repatriation Assistance Grant will continue to be the principal means of providing direct assistance and food security to those registered refugees in Pakistan who choose to return home during the period of this Appeal. Under this programme, family heads may exchange their ration book for a repatriation allowance of 3,300 rupees (currently worth US$ 110) and 300 kilogrammes of wheat. During 1993 UNHCR also began a programme to distribute plastic sheets at key border crossing points in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Balochistan used by the great majority of returning refugees. Border monitors posted at these locations distributed one plastic sheet to each returning family as they crossed the border into Afghanistan.

29. UNHCR anticipates providing repatriation grants and plastic sheets to an estimated 50,000 refugees returning from Pakistan during the period of this Appeal.

Transportation Assistance

30. During the first nine months of 1993, IOM provided a subsidy to assist refugees who had long distances to travel home. A total of 11,111 families representing 70,149 individuals from both Iran and Pakistan benefitted from this programme. Such support will be extended to Afghans in Iran who wish to return to Afghanistan by transiting through the province of Balochistan in Pakistan.

Assistance to Returnee Communities

31. UNHCR assistance in Afghanistan is provided to communities rather than to individuals, with no distinction made between the internally displaced, returning refugees, and those who remained behind. Such assistance has been structured around Quick Impact Projects (QIPS), small, rapid-to-implement projects which require one-time investments designed to address urgent needs in the following sectors: Housing/shelter, potable water, and irrigation. Rehabilitation of secondary roads leading to returnees' home areas was also undertaken on a small scale when necessary to ensure the safety of routes of return. Such small-scale projects undertaken during the first nine months of 1993 helped reconstruct

homes, clear irrigation canals and wells, and meet immediate community needs for simple improvements to access roads and basic infrastructure. When possible, commodities of immediate use to returnee communities - tools, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, and tents - were distributed on a one-time basis.

32. Because of continuing insecurity in key areas of return, UNHCR has modified its strategy in order to maximize assistance to returnees. New partnerships have been forged with international NGOs and assistance programmes run by other UN agencies. These new partners are implementing QIPs in those key areas of return in which UNHCR at present has no international presence, or in those sectors of activity in which UNHCR has no available expertise.

Field Presence and Programme Support

33. During the period of this appeal, UNHCR will maintain and reinforce its presence in Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif and Pul-i-Khumri. Security conditions permitting, UNHCR will also establish offices in Farah and Kunduz, and will resume its presence in Jalalabad and Kandahar. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR has offices in Mashad and Zahedan as well as in Tehran, and will maintain a presence at the border exit stations. In Pakistan, the UNHCR field house network will be maintained as well as UNHCR's presence at major border exits. Those encashment and wheat distribution points necessary to meet demand over the winter months will also be kept open. UNHCR will reduce its staff costs sharply during the winter months because of decreased repatriation during this period, although increases can be expected as and when encashment levels begin to increase in 1994.

3. FOOD AID

34. The World Food Programme (WFP) planned to deliver 128,000 tonnes of food aid during the first nine months of 1993. However, by 30 September, only 48,300 tonnes had been delivered. Continuing insecurity on the road to Kabul in the first six months of the year, continuing problems in southern and eastern provinces, and the low numbers of returning refugees meant that deliveries were below targets. In spite of these limitations, WFP's programme allowed the repair and maintenance of irrigation canals, shelter, rural roads and small public buildings (i.e. schools, clinics, hospitals and mosques). Only 19,567 tonnes had been used in Iran and Pakistan for the encashment programme by the end of September 1993, against an original projection of 112,000 tonnes. However, reduced requirements for encashment are offset by correspondingly greater requirements for refugee feeding programmes in Iran and Pakistan. WFP will require additional resources for these programmes in 1994.

35. WFP food assistance in Afghanistan, for the period 1 October 1993 to 31 March 1994, is planned at 76,620 tonnes and is expected to reach some 1,525,000 beneficiaries. In addition, 11,800 tonnes of food will be used to support the repatriation programme from

Iran and Pakistan. Additional funds required by WFP for these activities covered by the Appeal amount to US$ 8.7 million.

36. WFP food assistance in Afghanistan will be utilized to support the following activities:

Food-for-work

37. Food-for-work activities support communities to carry out small-scale rehabilitation activities such as repair of rural roads, irrigation canals and water supplies, schools and shelters. These have proved successful in enabling returnee communities to begin the resettlement process, while at the same time stimulating the repair and maintenance of rural infrastructure in general. It is anticipated that a total of 877,500 people will benefit from this assistance in the next six months.

Emergency Relief

38. Emergency food aid is provided by WFP to victims of natural disasters for alleviating malnutrition resulting from acute food shortages. WFP has committed enough food aid to reach some 155,500 beneficiaries through this type of assistance during the Appeal period.

Vulnerable Group Feeding

39. Food aid under this category will reach (a) institutions such as hospitals and orphanages (b) destitute families in the main urban areas in the form of subsidized bread and (c) displaced people in Kabul, Jalalabad, Mazar-i-Sharif, Pul-i-Khumri and Shibergan. A total of 466,600 people will benefit from these activities.

Market Sales

40. A limited quantity of WFP wheat may be monetized through market sales in periods of food shortages or in food deficit areas, and the proceeds used towards cash and non-food requirements of WFP projects.

Assistance to Repatriation Programme

41. WFP will require a total of 11,800 tonnes of wheat to support the repatriation programmes from Iran and Pakistan over the next six months.

Logistics Capital Costs

42. WFP will continue to deliver food and non-food items to Afghanistan through neighbouring countries using the most cost-effective and secure routes. A fleet of trucks donated for this purpose has recently been used to transport much needed wheat from Peshawar to Kabul. WFP hopes to be able to expand its current storage and logistics

facilities, particularly in Kabul, Bamyan, Faizabad and Jalalabad. Provision for this is made in the budget.

4. HEALTH

43. The breakdown of health service delivery systems, lack of resources and shortage of qualified staff have further added to existing serious health problems in Afghanistan. Health status indicators are among the worst in the world. Communicable diseases such as malaria and diarrhoeal diseases are rampant. War injuries and mine explosions continue to take a heavy toll.

44. During the first nine months of 1993, over 150 tonnes of medical supplies and equipment were delivered to health facilities around the country. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have worked alongside the Ministry of Public Health, the Red Cross/Red Crescent and a number of NGOs to deliver emergency assistance to as many health facilities as possible. This assistance has come in the form of emergency supplies of essential drugs and equipment, vaccination campaigns, training of health service personnel, health education projects, and minor repairs to health facilities. Faced by a cholera epidemic in July, the Coordinator established a Task Force of UN agencies, to tackle treatment and causes, working with the Ministry of Public Health. Twenty-two provinces in Afghanistan were affected by the epidemic. WHO set up a surveillance mechanism to monitor the spread of the disease and, in cooperation with UNICEF, established cholera treatment centres and provided substantial quantities of drugs and other medical supplies. Chlorination of wells was also carried out. The rapid international response to the outbreak of cholera allowed the situation to be contained and the Minister of Public Health was able to announce the end of the epidemic in September.

45. During the Appeal period WHO and UNICEF will continue these activities, with particular emphasis on prevention and control of communicable diseases, especially those which are most likely to occur in winter and those which will have most effect on returning refugees. The support of bilateral donors for health service activities, particularly in rural areas, remains essential. WHO and UNICEF require a total of US$ 4.7 million for the activities described in this Appeal.

Prevention and control of communicable diseases

46. In addition to the six vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, other diseases such as malaria, leishmania, tuberculosis, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARI), meningitis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever are included in this definition.

47. During the Appeal period WHO and UNICEF will focus particularly on the prevention and treatment of ARI through training of health workers on proper case management, establishment of a core of master trainers in each region, development of standard teaching

and learning materials, measles vaccination, promotion of health education on ARI, and distribution of ARI kits for diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia.

48. Work will continue on the control of diarrhoeal diseases in the aftermath of the cholera epidemic. Information from the provinces suggests that 45,000 people have been affected, with over 1,200 deaths. Continuous distribution of supplies and equipment to health facilities is needed.

49. Emergency health kits, essential drug resupply kits and supplies of specific drugs to deal with specific disease outbreaks will be distributed to provincial hospitals and Basic Health Centres, in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and participating NGOs.

50. WHO will also develop emergency medical services for the proper management of the war wounded and mine victims at various levels of the health care system through the provision of emergency medical supplies.

51. A total of US$ 1.8 million is required for these activities.

Nutrition

52. UNICEF will continue to provide essential food items for the treatment of malnourished children and supplementary food for institutional feeding programmes in orphanages, schools, drop-in centres for street children and the paediatric wards of hospitals. Special attention will be paid to the nutritional needs of displaced people in Kabul, Jalalabad, Pul-i-Khumri and Mazar-i-Sharif. In addition to the food provided by WFP under its vulnerable group feeding programme, funds are also required by UNICEF for high-protein biscuits and other supplementary food items. WHO will support the establishment of nutrition surveillance systems through growth monitoring at health centres and hospitals and promotion of nutrition education. A total of US$ 530,000 is required for this work.

Health education and training

53. Mass health education is probably the cheapest and most cost effective way of improving the health status of the general population. WHO and UNICEF will continue to disseminate messages on priority health and disease problems through radio, television and self-explanatory posters.

54. Training of health workers trainers will be carried out by WHO at the regional level. These trainers will in turn provide in-service training which will focus on management of communicable diseases, prevention and treatment of nutritional problems, emergency services to war wounded and mine victims, and water supply and sanitation. Standard teaching material will also be produced.

55. WHO and UNICEF require a total of US$ 614,000 for these activities.

Renovation and support of health facilities

56. Both WHO and UNICEF will continue to provide help to local health authorities for the small-scale renovation of hospitals and clinics. In order to improve the logistical and referral capability of the major health facilities in each region, WHO proposes to purchase 17 ambulances and 12 pick-ups for major district and provincial health facilities. A total of US$ 1.2 million is required for these activities.

Fuel for health establishments

57. UNICEF plans to deliver fuel to hospitals, clinics and orphanages in Kabul and other major towns. This will include support for the operations of four key hospitals serving women and children in Kabul.

5. SHELTER

58. Many displaced families in Kabul and the surrounding areas will face particular hardship during the coming winter. A significant proportion of the estimated 10,000 displaced families are without permanent shelter and survive in conditions of severe overcrowding in undamaged parts of the city. In some other areas returning refugees face the winter without adequate shelter.

59. In order to respond immediately to emergency shelter needs, UNICEF and UNHCR will establish stocks of shelter materials, particularly tents, tarpaulins, blankets and plastic sheeting for distribution to displaced people and returning refugees in needy areas. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCHS/ Habitat) will distribute plastic sheeting and tarpaulins for use in damaged houses. In areas where permanent reconstruction is possible, supplies of handtools and roofing materials will be provided for up to 2,000 families. WFP will provide food-for-work for reconstruction of damaged houses for 185,000 beneficiaries. For these activities UNCHS and UNICEF require US$ 1.3 million.

6. WATER SUPPLY, POWER AND SANITATION

60. Lack of clean water and poor sanitation continue to be major causes of disease. UNICEF will focus a significant part of its programme on emergency water supply and sanitation activities. In the first nine months of 1993 UNICEF installed or repaired over 800 handpumps, chlorinated over 12,000 wells, cleared over 26,000 cubic metres of waste and dug 348 latrines. WHO assisted in the establishment of six chlorine distribution sites in Kabul, constituted six mobile well chlorination teams, and assisted the municipality in chlorinating 56,000 wells. WHO provided 400 kg of laboratory equipment and reagents for

water analysis and trained staff on the improvement and management of water and sanitation.

61. During the winter period UNICEF plans to expand these activities, focussing on periurban areas where the risk of epidemics is greatest. WHO will focus particularly on improving the water quality monitoring laboratories. It will also provide chlorine powder and mobile chlorinators for disinfection of water sources.

62. UNDP will continue to fund some emergency projects in the Kabul region, with the support of WFP food-for-work inputs. UNCHS will extend their present "neighbourhood upgrading" work in the Kabul area with the involvement of the local communities. Activities include the installation of low-cost hand pumps, cleaning drainage canals, building water storage tanks and latrines, and waste removal with WFP food-for-work support.

Kabul Water Supply.

63. Lack of funds for repair and maintenance over the last decade has resulted in the serious deterioration of the water reticulation system in Kabul. It is estimated that over 35% of treated water reticulated is lost through leakages in the system. The problem is compounded because the intermittent supply creates a vacuum in the system allowing contaminants to enter treated water. The UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS) requires US$ 200,000 immediately to initiate activities aimed at reducing loss by leakage to below 20% of water reticulated.

Emergency Power Supply

64. The power supply systems in urban areas in Afghanistan have suffered from severe damage and lack of maintenance. Some rehabilitation work has been undertaken by UNDP/OPS, in order to pump water, with significant results at minimal cost. It is essential to ensure that power supply is maintained over the winter months, when the needs of the population for light, heating and water will be great.

65. A total of US$ 750,000 is required for a UNDP/OPS project for the procurement and replacement of parts for the generating equipment at the Mahipar hydro-electric plant and for the diesel generating sets in Herat. As a result the power available to the Kabul grid station will be increased by two thirds, and the amount of electricity currently available to Herat will be doubled.

7. EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL INPUTS.

Seed and fertilizer.

66. The provision of high quality seed as a package with fertilizer to farmers struggling

to resume their lives after years of disruption is possibly the most cost-effective input enabling returning refugees and displaced persons to achieve self-sufficiency quickly. Since October 1989, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has distributed over 13,500 tonnes of high quality seed, mainly focusing on the areas to which the largest number of refugees and displaced persons are returning.

67. In order to sustain food production and avoid future food shortages and continuing dependence on external food assistance, emergency supplies of seed for 1994 will have to be procured internationally. Afghanistan's total requirement for certified quality wheat and other crops' seed for 1994 is estimated at approximately 12,000 tonnes. On the basis of a minimum target population of 50,000 farm families in priority areas, the total emergency requirements of FAO are 2,500 tonnes of seed, 2,500 tonnes of DAP, and 3,800 tonnes of Urea fertilizer. The breakdown of planned distribution by region is given in Section III below.

Fruit trees.

68. In previous years, FAO's fruit tree programme has provided invaluable support to returning refugees in the Eastern and South-Western provinces of Afghanistan. In view of the extremely difficult conditions to which the refugees are returning, it is essential that this programme continues. In addition to being an incentive to voluntary repatriation, the establishment of fruit orchards contributes to the reduction of opium cultivation. A total of US$ 100,000 is required by FAO for support for this programme in the Appeal period.

Irrigation.

69. Irrigation systems in Afghanistan, which are the base for most agricultural production, have suffered extensive damage and neglect. Although communities have made substantial efforts to rehabilitate irrigation systems, some essential work required is beyond their present capacity. Urgent work is required on essential structures such as headworks, flumes, retaining walls and culverts.

70. A total of US$ 1.5 million is needed for the support of on-going work in the East Paktia and the Hari Rud (Herat) irrigation and drainage systems. These locations have been selected because they are areas of high refugee return, and because agricultural land abandoned during the war must be brought back into production before the rural population can be resettled.

71. The current rehabilitation and relief efforts in the country require adequate supplies of good quality cement, particularly for irrigation structures. Unfortunately imported cement available in Northern Afghanistan tends to be of low quality and cannot be used for structural work. The only functioning plant in the country capable of producing quality cement is in Pul-i-Khumri, and is currently operating at only ten per cent (900 bags per day) of its capacity. The only constraint to increasing production to above 50 per cent capacity

is replacement of worn parts, readily available at a cost of US$ 500,000 including installation. Raw materials are already on site, and returns would be immediate. UNDP/OPS will procure the parts and supervise their installation.

Emergency Desert Locust Control.

72. A major outbreak of Desert Locusts has occurred in the deserts of Sindh and Punjab in Pakistan on the border with India. There is a real danger that the locusts will invade Southern Afghanistan during the period October to November 1993. If this happens, the locusts could completely destroy the growing crops, with devastating consequences for the local population. Moreover, the locusts could hibernate for the winter and threaten the next season's crops.

73. To address this problem, FAO proposes to train 60 Afghan agricultural workers operating in Southern Afghanistan, and immediately preposition sufficient quantities of chemical insecticides and sprayers to deal with a possible emergency. A total of US$ 170,000 is required for these activities, of which US$ 60,000 is already available.

8. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES.

Basic Education Materials.

74. Educational attainments of Afghans rank among the lowest in the world. Now that the war is over, there is an insatiable demand in all parts of the country from resident communities and returning refugees for basic education programmes.

75. The most urgent need in education is the supply of basic instructional materials for use in the formal school system. This is of particular importance in the context of the return of the refugees. Blackboards, chalk, writing utensils, simple readers and other teaching aids are in acutely short supply.

76. In the first nine months of 1993 UNICEF helped to repair 33 primary schools and distributed school supplies to a limited number of children. During the winter months UNICEF plans to continue its support for school supplies, classroom repair, teacher workshops and equipment to support the local production and repair of school furniture. The total cost of these activities will be US$ 2,675,000, of which US$ 875,000 is already available.

77. Under a UNESCO implemented project emergency supplies of teaching materials will be purchased and distributed to teachers through existing UN, NGO and Government networks. A principal focus of the project will be to establish, in each of eight regions, a Materials Development Unit to make locally items such as school bags, writing boards, literacy and numeracy games and blackboards. Such units will also be responsible for

prepositioning supplies which cannot be made locally such as chalk, pencils and paper. In-service training will focus upon appropriate technology and materials development. US$ 1.2 million is required for this project.

Drug Control Activities

78. Since 1978 the area under cultivation of illicit crops has grown significantly making Afghanistan one of the major producers of opium in the world. During the same period the number of drug abusers, particularly users of heroin, has increased. Emergency action is required in areas to which refugees are returning to ensure that incentives are available to farmers to refrain from growing illicit crops. Emergency assistance is also required to combat the serious problem of drug abuse.

79. During the first nine months of 1993 the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) undertook drug control activities through the implementation of integrated rural development, training and awareness creation activities in the main opium poppy growing areas of Eastern, Western and Northern Afghanistan. Drug awareness creation campaigns and training activities were also conducted in the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. During the Appeal period UNDCP will continue these activities with a special emphasis on collecting, analyzing and making available information on cultivation of illicit crops and abuse of drugs. Informal surveys will be supplemented by data sourced by remote sensing and other activities undertaken under existing projects. The information will then be made available to UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of Afghanistan with the objective of ensuring that they are cognizant of areas of cultivation of illicit crops, measures taken to control drug abuse and the local decision making processes. UNDCP urgently requires US$ 550,000 to initiate projects to be implemented in collaboration with the Government and NGOs.

Air Navigation Aids

80. The national carrier Ariana Afghan Airlines, as well as the United Nations and ICRC planes, are constantly flying in and out of Afghan airspace without essential air traffic services to ensure their safety. Air travel is often the only effective means of delivering urgently needed humanitarian assistance and of securing access to remote areas for humanitarian personnel.

81. Facilities at the main Afghan airports are well below minimum national and international standards. Moreover, the use of Afghan air space by international carriers, which is a major source of external revenue for the Government, is potentially compromised by inadequate radio communications and air traffic control capacity.

82. US$ 250,000 are required for a project to be implemented by UNDP, ICAO and the Government for the installation of essential navigation and communication facilities at the airports in Kabul, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif. These facilities have been designed on an

emergency, modular basis and will be located at sites which are secure and do not require long control/audio facilities and minimise electrical power needs. The major cost of the project will be the procurement of VOR/DME equipment for Kabul and AFS, VHF equipment for Kabul, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif.

9. COORDINATION AND RELIEF MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

83. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA), under the direction of Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, continues to provide coordination and logistical support for the programmes of the UN agencies.

84. The mandate of UNOCHA remains unchanged from that assigned to it in January 1993. It is as follows:

(a) To act, on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, as the central coordinating office for the various components of the humanitarian assistance programmes undertaken within the United Nations system;

(b) To undertake consultations regarding the coordinated humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan with the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and with neighbouring and other concerned States, on behalf of the United Nations system;

(c) To secure, through all appropriate channels, access of humanitarian assistance to affected populations and communities, and the protection of humanitarian personnel and supplies;

(d) To direct and organize special tasks not within the mandate of any particular United Nations agency or programme (such as mine clearance and mine awareness);

(e) To provide coordination of logistical and other services to United Nations agencies working in Afghanistan, including local coordination services, through its field presence in the main regional cities in Afghanistan;

(f) To prepare, with the cooperation of the United Nations agencies concerned, consolidated interagency appeals, action plans, reports and other documents;

(g) To ensure effective liaison between United Nations agencies and the representatives of donor governments and non-governmental organizations participating in humanitarian assistance activities, and promote donor support for United Nations humanitarian assistance programmes;

(h) To ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian relief to rehabilitation and

reconstruction.

85. During 1993 the Coordinator chaired weekly meetings of the local representatives of UN agencies participating in the Programme, as well as monthly meetings of a larger inter-agency group. When necessary the Coordinator has set up and serviced special Task Forces on issues of immediate concern, such as the cholera epidemic of July-August 1993. UNOCHA has issued weekly updates on implementation of the programme for distribution to governments, UN agency Headquarters and NGOs. UNOCHA maintained close contacts with NGO coordinating bodies in the region.

86. As foreseen in the Consolidated Appeal of January 1993, UNOCHA's Field Officers have continued to facilitate local coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in the main regional centres. UNOCHA's Liaison Offices in Iran, Pakistan and Uzbekistan continue to provide logistical and other support to the UN agencies operating in Afghanistan and their NGO partners. The Coordinator reports to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The Geneva Office of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) carries out central administrative and financial functions and manages the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund, while DHA's New York office provides overall policy coordination and support for the Coordinator.

87. The total cost of coordination and relief management support during the Appeal period will be US$ 4 million. Of this, US$ 2.2 million is urgently required. This includes the resources needed to operate the common support services of the aircraft and radio network, as well as to fund post for the UN Volunteers as described below.

Aircraft Operation

88. During the first nine months of 1993 UNOCHA has operated two small aircraft, each with a capacity of nine seats or one tonne of cargo, to all parts of Afghanistan, and between Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries. This service has been absolutely essential for the successful implementation of the programme, since a regular scheduled air service is not yet available in Afghanistan.

89. The two aircraft will continue to be needed throughout the winter period. The estimated cost for the six month period is US$ 1.7 million, of which US$ 900,000 are urgently required.

Radio network

90. The joint radio network provides voice radio and radio telex facilities between agency head offices and their field staff in all parts of Afghanistan. UNOCHA will continue to provide the coordination and management of the system during the Appeal period. The estimated cost of maintaining the system is US$ 200,000.

United Nations Volunteers

91. Due to the limited response to the requests for funds for this programme in previous Appeals, in 1993 UNDP temporarily took over the funding of a number of posts of United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), which had earlier been funded by UNOCHA. However, a number of essential posts still require funding commitments for the Appeal period. The total cost of these posts during the Appeal period is estimated at US$ 300,000.

III. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS BY REGION

92. In the Consolidated Appeal issued in January 1993 the planning assumptions and programme targets for each humanitarian intervention were given by region. For this purpose Afghanistan was divided into six regions. This division has been retained for the present Appeal. Brief summaries of the achievements of each programme during the first nine months of 1993 are provided at the beginning of each regional section.

Western Afghanistan

93. The stable political situation in this region and the good security in Herat city allowed the United Nations agencies to carry out a number of useful activities. These particularly focused on assistance to the large numbers of returnees. UNHCR estimates that, of the 350,000 Afghan refugees who returned from Iran in the first nine months of 1993, 85% returned to this region, primarily to Herat (70%) and Farah (15%). In August, the daily average of refugees crossing into Herat rose to more than 3,000, overwhelming the limited infrastructure of the city. In addition to humanitarian relief activities, conditions in the region have allowed the establishment of some rehabilitation projects with UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) funds. A number of NGOs have also set up operations with bilateral funding, and logistical support from the UN.

Summary achievements - January to September 1993

The UN agencies report the following achievements for the first nine months of 1993: 1.5 million square metres of minefields cleared (the local hospital reports that civilian mine casualties have dropped from one per day to one per week); 7,200 families assisted to rebuild their homes; more than 40 QIPs for irrigation and minor road repair implemented; emergency repair work undertaken on the Islam Qala-Herat road, the route used by Afghans returning from Iran; 6,343 tonnes of wheat and 200 tonnes of other commodities delivered; rehabilitation of Herat provincial hospital and 12 basic health centres carried out; ten laboratory units established; 14,000 health education posters distributed; 80,000 litres of fuel provided to health institutions; more than 17 tonnes of drugs and 80 tonnes of supplementary food stuffs delivered to Herat, Badghis and Farah; 158,000 doses of vaccines administered; 420 health workers trained; 750 tonnes of seed and fertilizer delivered.

94. At present OMAR has five teams working in Herat city under the Mine clearance Programme. This will be increased to eight in early 1994. The next priority for Mine Clearance will be the district of Zindajan, while in Farah province priority will be given to Farah city and the district of Anar Dara. In addition to its mine awareness display at Islam Qala, OMAR will conduct courses for returning refugees in the transit centres in Herat.

95. UNHCR expects that some 158,000 refugees will return from Iran to the region in the next six months. Under its programme of assistance to returnee communities, UNHCR will

continue to address priority needs in shelter, irrigation, minor road repair and potable water. UNHCR also plans to establish a field presence in Farah province to extend the kinds of assistance currently being offered in Herat.

96. WFP plans to deliver a total of 12,725 tonnes of wheat and 860 tonnes of other food commodities to this region. 153,000 persons will benefit from food-for-work activities, 125,000 from vulnerable group feeding, and 40,000 from emergency feeding.

97. WHO and UNICEF plan to deliver drugs and medical supplies and equipment to hospitals and other health facilities in the region, and train health staff on the control and treatment of communicable diseases such as ARI, etc. WHO will also carry out minor repairs to the provincial hospital in Herat, especially to the infectious diseases unit, produce and distribute 20,000 health education posters in the local language and provide chlorine powder for purification of wells. UNICEF will expand its vaccination campaign; distribute 32 tonnes of K-Mix and high-protein biscuits for nutrition therapy activities; deliver first aid kits to 250 schools; provide fuel to the hospital in Herat and to the shelter for street children; install 100 handpumps; support the construction of 300 latrines in schools; distribute 7,500 blankets and 20 rolls of tarpaulin for medical institutions. In the education sector, UNICEF will provide educational aids for 15,000 teachers and student kits for 45,000 students. UNDP/OPS will restore the water and power supply to the hospital in Herat.

98. FAO plans to purchase 350 tonnes of seed and 880 tonnes of fertilizer for planting in the autumn of 1994 to benefit approximately 9,000 farm families in this region.

Northern Afghanistan

99. Although this region, and particularly the north-west, enjoyed satisfactory security conditions for most of the period, concerns about the security situation warranted restrictions on the number of international staff deployed by the UN. The level of United Nations

Summary achievements - January to September 1993

The UN agencies report the following achievements for the first nine months of 1993: 100,000 square metres of land surveyed and cleared of mines; 25 Quick Impact Projects benefitting returnee communities carried out in the sectors of shelter, irrigation and potable water; assistance provided to some 20,000 displaced persons from Kabul; 13,854 tonnes of wheat delivered; nine hospitals and clinics and 16 basic health centres rehabilitated; 4,000 health education posters distributed; 382,700 doses of vaccines administered; 45 tonnes of drugs delivered to health institutions; more than 50 tonnes of supplementary foods provided for nutrition activities and 84 tonnes for feeding of vulnerable groups; 550 health workers trained; 240 handpumps repaired or installed; 330 latrines dug; 17,500 blankets and 50 tents provided to refugees and earthquake victims; 590 tonnes of seed and fertilizer distributed.

activities in favour of the resident population and the returnees was also limited by the need to focus on the immediate needs of the large numbers of displaced people from Kabul and the refugees from Tajikistan. Lack of adequate security did not allow the agencies to extend their assistance programmes to some areas in the north-east, such as Kunduz province, where substantial numbers of refugees are returning.

100. For the period covered by this Appeal, UNOCHA's Mine Clearance Programme will deploy a total of four mine clearance teams to provinces in this region. Survey teams and mine awareness personnel will be deployed as required.

101. On behalf of UNOCHA, UNHCR will continue to coordinate UN assistance to the displaced people in the North, and will winterize the shelter in the camps. It will reinforce its presence in Pul-i-Khumri and, if security conditions permit, establish one in Kunduz, enabling it to significantly increase its assistance in the sectors of shelter, irrigation and potable water.

102. UNCHS will extend its community-implemented rural resettlement work in northern areas aimed at rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure and water supplies. Additional temporary shelter materials will be provided for those displaced to urban centres from Kabul.

103. WFP plans to deliver a total of 17,411 tonnes of wheat and 1,163 tonnes of other food commodities to this region for food-for-work (135,600 beneficiaries); displaced people (20,000); vulnerable group feeding (153,000); emergency feeding (47,500); Tajik refugees (25,000).

104. WHO and UNICEF plan to preposition and deliver substantial quantities of drugs and medical equipment to hospitals and health institutions in Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Kunduz, Samangan and Takhar. WHO will also carry out training of health workers on the control of prevalent diseases, deliver 25,000 impregnated mosquito nets, and distribute 50,000 health education posters. UNICEF will open a sub-office in Pul-i-Khumri; continue with vaccination activities and distribution of vitamin A; deliver first aid kits to 250 schools; provide 50 tonnes of K-Mix and high-protein biscuits for nutrition programmes; establish "mobile drop-in services" for street children; install 120 handpumps; provide support for the first phase of the spring-fed water supply system in Faizabad; construct 300 latrines in schools in Balkh; distribute 11,000 blankets, 50 rolls of tarpaulin and five field services tents. UNICEF will also provide educational materials for 1,500 teachers and 45,000 students.

105. FAO plans to purchase a total of 1,100 tonnes of seed and 2,750 tonnes of fertilizer for approximately 30,000 farm families in this region for planting in the autumn of 1994.

106. As part of its on-going programme, UNDP/OPS has completed 32 sub-projects and is currently implementing another 66 sub-projects. These sub-projects, which have a total value of US$ 3.5 million and have been supported with UNDP IPF funds, concentrate

primarily on irrigation, drinking water, and small rural structures.

107. UNDCP will continue activities on 34 projects relating to agricultural rehabilitation, irrigation and road repair in Badakhshan.

Central Afghanistan

108. The central mountainous region (or Hazarajat), one of the poorest in the country and traditionally a food deficit area, becomes isolated for almost half of the year, when access roads are cut off by heavy snow. This has meant that, although the region is stable, it is only possible for the UN agencies and NGOs to carry out their humanitarian assistance activities in the area in the period from May to November.

Summary of achievements - January to September 1993

The UN agencies report the following achievements for the first nine months of 1993: 312 tonnes of wheat delivered for food-for-work projects rehabilitating roads, bridges and schools; a generator, three tonnes of drugs, medical equipment, and 500 kg of high-protein biscuits supplied to the hospital in Bamyan and clinics in three districts; 500 health education posters distributed; NGO field workers trained on the control of Moroccan locust and sunn-pest; 50 tonnes of seed and 50 tonnes of fertilizer delivered.

109. WFP will preposition in Bamyan a further 1,769 tonnes of wheat and 118 tonnes of other food commodities before the onset of winter for food-for-work and emergency feeding programmes over the next six months. A total of 39,600 people will benefit from these activities.

110. WHO and UNICEF plan to deliver more than two tonnes of drugs and medical supplies for health institutions. WHO will also carry out training courses for mid-level health workers and grassroots health providers, distribute 5,000 health education posters, and provide 5 tonnes of bleaching powder for well chlorination. UNICEF will deliver 600 kg of K-Mix and high-protein foods for nutrition activities; distribute 500 blankets and 10 rolls of tarpaulin; and install 50 handpumps. A UNICEF team will visit Ghazni to assess health needs. UNICEF will distribute educational materials to schools in Bamyan.

111. FAO will purchase 100 tonnes of seed and 250 tonnes of fertilizer for distribution to approximately 2,700 farm families in this region for planting in the autumn of 1994.

Eastern Afghanistan

112. International staff of the United Nations have not been able to return to Jalalabad on a permanent basis since the evacuation in February 1993. However, a number of brief visits to Jalalabad and to parts of Kunar and Paktia have been undertaken. Political developments

in Nangarhar in September led to increased tension in the area. The lack of an international presence has inevitably resulted in a lower level of UN activities than originally planned. UNHCR expects that approximately 70% of the estimated 50,000 refugees who will return to Afghanistan from Pakistan during the winter will go back to Eastern Afghanistan.

Summary achievements - January to September 1993

The UN agencies report the following achievements for the first nine months of 1993: 4.5 million square metres of minefields surveyed and 3 million square metres of land cleared; shelter materials and impregnated mosquito nets distributed; assistance provided to the displaced people in Jalalabad; 15,636 tonnes of wheat delivered; 20 tonnes of drugs and medical equipment provided to hospitals and health centres; 8 tonnes of high-protein biscuits and other food stuffs delivered for nutrition and feeding programmes; 2,000 health education posters distributed; 276 health workers and community leaders trained on ARI and CDD; 58,400 doses of vaccines administered; 95 handpumps installed; 17 wells rehabilitated; a food-for-work sanitation programme in Jalalabad carried out; and 1,300 tonnes of seed and fertilizer distributed.

113. As weather conditions in this region permit demining operations throughout the year, a total of 15 mine clearance and 16 survey teams will be deployed to the provinces of Nangarhar (Jalalabad, Surkh Rod and Chaprahar), Laghman (Qarghai and Alinger), and Paktia (Gardez, Goudahara, Malizai, Khost, Jaji and Sayed Karam).

114. UNHCR will continue its assistance in the sectors of shelter, irrigation and potable water in preparation for anticipated high rates of return to Nangarhar, western Paktia and Logar in the spring of 1994.

115. WFP plans to deliver 16,016 tonnes of wheat and 1,070 tonnes of other food commodities to this region. Projected beneficiaries will include: food-for-work activities (272,500 persons); displaced people from Kabul in Jalalabad (25,000 persons); vulnerable group feeding (1,500 persons); emergency feeding (26,700 persons).

116. WHO and UNICEF plan to deliver drugs and medical supplies to hospitals and health institutions in Nangarhar, Ghazni and Kunar, and provide training to health staff on the control of communicable diseases such as ARI, etc. WHO will also distribute 25,000 impregnated mosquito nets, 7,000 health education posters and 5 tonnes of chlorine powder. UNICEF will expand vaccination activities and distribute vitamin A; distribute 90 first aid kits to schools; deliver 13 tonnes of K-Mix and high-protein biscuits for nutrition programmes; install 80 handpumps; distribute 500 blankets and 20 rolls of tarpaulin to health institutions. UNICEF will also provide educational materials for 500 teachers and 15,000 students.

117. FAO plans to purchase 350 tonnes of seed and 880 tonnes of fertilizer to benefit approximately 10,000 farm families in this region, for planting in the autumn of 1994.

118. UNDCP will continue to carry out a number of integrated rural rehabilitation sub-projects in Kunar and Nangarhar.

Southern Afghanistan

119. Continuing insecurity in Kandahar city as well as the poor security on the road from Quetta in Pakistan, meant that the United Nations was not able to re-establish an international presence in Kandahar after the evacuation in February 1993. This contributed to a lower level of activities in Southern Afghanistan than planned. Two inter-agency missions were undertaken to Nimruz in May and August 1993.

Summary achievements - January to September 1993

The UN agencies report the following achievements for the first nine months of 1993: 1.5 million square metres of minefields surveyed and cleared; small-scale projects for repair of irrigation canals, roads, schools and a hospital in Kandahar carried out; 3,044 tonnes of wheat delivered; more than 93,000 doses of vaccines administered; three tonnes of medical supplies and equipment delivered; 92 health workers trained; and 850 tonnes of seed and fertilizer distributed.

120. In the period October 1993-March 1994, the UNOCHA Mine Clearance Programme plans to deploy teams to Kandahar city. If security does not allow this, work will be undertaken in other districts of Kandahar (Dand and Arghestan), Helmand (Lashkargah), Zabul (Qalat), and Nimruz. Mine field survey and mine awareness activities will continue throughout the region.

121. UNHCR estimates that 15,000 refugees will return to Southern Afghanistan in the next six months, particularly to Kandahar and Helmand. The security situation permitting, UNHCR will expand its assistance to include areas of Helmand and key districts of Kandahar. Once a field presence is established in Farah province, UNHCR also plans to extend its assistance programme in Nimruz.

122. WFP has committed 14,399 tonnes of wheat and 962 tonnes of other food commodities for this region. Activities will include food-for-work projects (163,300 beneficiaries); vulnerable group feeding (80,000); emergency feeding (37,500).

123. WHO and UNICEF plan to provide medical supplies and equipment to the main hospitals in Kandahar, Lashkargah and Zabul. WHO will also provide in-service training for health workers focusing on emergency medical care and the prevention of communicable diseases prevalent in the area, such as malaria, leishmania and tuberculosis. WHO will distribute 10,000 impregnated mosquito nets and 10,000 health education posters, and provide 5 tonnes of bleaching powder for chlorination of wells. UNICEF will support vaccination activities in the region through NGOs; provide three tonnes of high-protein

biscuits for nutrition activities; distribute 1,000 blankets and 10 rolls of tarpaulins.

124. FAO plans to purchase a total of 450 tonnes of seed and 1,130 tonnes of fertilizer for distribution to approximately 13,000 farm families in this region, for planting in the autumn of 1994.

125. UNDCP will continue to implement 64 integrated rural rehabilitation sub-projects in collaboration with NGOs in Kandahar and Helmand.

Kabul region

126. Intense fighting in certain parts of Kabul city in the first five months of 1993 resulted in thousands of casualties, large-scale destruction of buildings, and further displacement of the population. The city continued to suffer from breakdowns of electricity and water supply for long periods of time. This compounded the serious humanitarian situation in the city. For several months in early 1993 the United Nations was not able to supply food to the city due to insecurity on the access roads, although medical supplies were airlifted via UN plane. Relative calm returned to most of Kabul at the end of May, although fighting continued particularly in the west of the city. The United Nations was able to re-establish the presence of a core group of international staff in the city on a rotating basis, to resume food deliveries and to provide assistance to displaced persons.

Summary achievements - January to September 1993

The UN agencies report the following achievements for the first nine months of 1993: 6,666 tonnes of wheat provided for food-for-work projects, displaced people and other vulnerable groups; 85 tonnes of K-Mix, high-protein biscuits and other food stuffs provided for nutrition and feeding programmes; clear plastic distributed for winterization of 15,000 damaged houses; 1,000 tarpaulins provided for the homeless; more than 70 tonnes of drugs and medical supplies delivered to hospitals and health centres; 400 health workers trained on the control of cholera and communicable diseases; 2,000 health education posters distributed; a health awareness campaign launched; 385,000 doses of vaccines administered; 41,000 litres of fuel and plastic sheeting provided to six hospitals in Kabul; Kabul Municipality assisted to chlorinate 56,000 wells and remove 20,000 cubic metres of solid waste; water and power supply in the city restored for 400,000 people; more than 400 handpumps repaired or installed; 270 tonnes of seed and fertilizer distributed.

127. The intense fighting in the capital produced many casualties and placed additional strains on the already overburdened health services. In addition, an outbreak of cholera struck the capital in mid-July, stretching to the limit the capacity of the hospitals in Kabul. In response, WHO and UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health, delivered drugs, trained health staff on the control of cholera, and chlorinated wells in the city, and the outbreak was successfully contained.

128. In the next six months, WFP will deliver 9,500 tonnes of wheat and 637 tonnes of other food commodities to Kabul, for a total of 180,000 beneficiaries, broken down as follows: food-for-work (118,000); displaced persons (42,000); vulnerable groups (20,000).

129. UNCHS has prepositioned stocks of temporary shelter materials for use in Kabul over the winter. It is estimated that up to 50,000 war-affected families will benefit from this assistance and related projects in the city during the Appeal period.

130. WHO and UNICEF will deliver substantial quantities of drugs and medical supplies to hospitals and health centres in Kabul. WHO will also train health personnel on the management of ARI and standardized treatment of communicable diseases; continue with its health education campaign through the local media, and distribute 5,000 posters on the prevention of diseases such as pneumonia, tetanus, meningitis. UNICEF will launch a campaign to reach unvaccinated urban children; provide 200 first aid kits to schools; distribute 25 tonnes of high-protein biscuits for nutritional therapy; install 180 handpumps; support chlorination of household wells; establish four drop-in centres for street children; and provide 5,000 blankets and 50 rolls of tarpaulin. UNICEF will also distribute educational material to 12,000 teachers and 36,000 students.

131. For the period covered by the Appeal, it is planned to deploy additional mine clearance teams in the Kabul region, subject to adequate security. UNOCHA will also set up a bomb disposal response team in Kabul city.

132. FAO plans to distribute 700 tonnes of seed and fertilizer to some 5,350 farm families in this region for planting in the autumn of 1994.

IV. CONSOLIDATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR
(1 OCTOBER 1993 – 31 MARCH 1994)

	EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENTS	RESOURCES AVAILABLE	APPEAL REQUIREMENTS
	(In thousands of US dollars)		
MINE CLEARANCE			
Mine Awareness	425	300	125
Training	500	200	300
Survey	1,500	500	1,000
Mine Clearance	7,575	2,265	5,310
SUB-TOTAL	10,000	3,265	6,735
VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION			
1. Afghanistan			
Protection	506	70	436
Transportation Assistance	1,222	–	1,222
Assistance to returnee communities	4,000	–	4,000
Pre-positioned commodities	1,500	–	1,500
2. Encashment/Repatriation			
Repatriation from Iran	6,900	500	6,400
Repatriation from Pakistan	1,646	50	1,596
3. Field Presence & Programme Support	6,889	500	6,389
SUB-TOTAL	22,663	1,120	21,543
FOOD AID			
1. Afghanistan			
Food cost	13,991	13,991	–
Transport	13,715	6,069	7,646
Logistics capital costs	1,600	150	1,450
Programme Support	2,175	850	1,325
2. Encashment/Repatriation			
Food cost	1,998	1,998	–
Transport	1,629	3,309	(1,680)
SUB-TOTAL	35,108	26,367	8,741

HEALTH			
Prevention and control of communicable diseases	2,615	835	1,780
Nutrition	1,000	470	530
Health Education and Training	629	15	614
Renovation & support of health facilities	1,720	545	1,175
Fuel for hospitals & health centres	355	355	–
Logistics, monitoring & programme support	1,150	575	575
SUB–TOTAL	7,469	2,795	4,674
SHELTER			
Shelter	1,895	600	1,295
SUB–TOTAL	1,895	600	1,295
WATER SUPPLY, POWER AND SANITATION			
Water supply	1,495	535	960
Sanitation	250	100	150
Neighbourhood upgrading	970	–	970
Kabul Water supply	200	–	200
Emergency Power Supply	750	–	750
SUB–TOTAL	3,665	635	3,030
EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL INPUTS			
Seeds and fertiliser	5,600	–	5,600
Fruit Trees	100	–	100
Irrigation	2,000	–	2,000
Locust Control	170	60	110
SUB–TOTAL	7,870	60	7,810
EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO SOCIAL PROGRAMMES			
Basic education materials	3,875	875	3,000
Drug control activities	550	–	550
Air navigation aids	250	–	250
SUB–TOTAL	4,675	875	3,800
RELIEF MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
Coordination services	1,800	900	900
Aircraft services	1,700	800	900
Radio network	200	100	100
United Nations Volunteers	300	–	300
SUB–TOTAL	4,000	1,800	2,200
GRAND–TOTAL	**97,345**	**37,517**	**59,828**

AFGHANISTAN